Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER. AND SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"
GBAND OFFICA HOUSE. "Crabbed Age."
HYCKEN THEATER. "King Richard II."
BOOTH.
NIBLO'S GARDEN. "Babe."
OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER. VARIETY.
PARK THEATER. "MUSCITC." OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER.—Variety.
PARK THEATER.—" MUSICIA."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIA.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET OFERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's
Minstreis.
UNION SOUARE THEATER.—" Miss Multon."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" The Shaughraun."

GILMORE'S GARDEN.-2 and 8: Barnum's Entertain-HELLER'S WONDER THEATER. - Magical and Musical Performance.
Historical Society Hall.—Meeting.
Historical Society Hall.—Meeting.
Masonic Temple.—Cromwell's Illuminated Hiustrations.
NEW-York Aquarium.—Day and Evening.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Evening.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - President McMahon has asked the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier to form a new Ministry. Prince Bismarck deems it probable that England may occupy Egypt in the event of Russia being victorious. — Germany declines to take part in the French Exhibition. — Russia is about to send 150,000 soldiers to the Danube.

Domestic .- The Democratic House in Columbia, 8. C., withdrew from the Capitol, to avoid being ejected by constables; 3,000 members of the rifle clubs gathered in the city. Senator Paddock says there will be no trouble about the electoral vote of Nebraska.

Congress.-Resolutions were introduced in the Sepate calling for a convention of States to amend representation when intimidation is practiced. = Mr. Randall was made Speaker of the House. Mr. Hewitt's resolution for Southern investigating committees was adopted. The South Carolina Committee was appointed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The bust of Horace Gree ley at Greenwood was unvailed, with a presentation address by William H. Bodwell, an address of acceptance by Bayard Taylor, and a poem by E. C. Stedman, Suits against Michael Norton and Thomas Coman, formerly Ring Court-house Comectured on the results of the Centennial. Democratic leaders propose to nominate David Dudlev Field to fill Smith Ely's unexpired term. Gold, 10858, 10834, 10812. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 92110 cents. Stocks dull, irregular, and subject to manipulation, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate cool and clear or partly cloudy weather. = In this city yesterday it was generally clear. Thermometer, 28°, 36°, 29°.

Three thousand riflemen in Columbia and four hundred Federal soldiers. This is what is known as Federal oppression.

There was an unexpected development of independent voters on the ballot for Speaker yesterday. The usual proportion was preserved -two Republicans to one Democrat.

The occupation of Egypt has been discussed in England, but no British statesman has committed himself to the project. The scheme now assumes a different shape, inasmuch as Prince Bismarck speaks of it as probable. Perhaps he would be pleased to see Russia more or less embarrassed by the act he more than suggests.

Gen. Carl Schurz, ex-Senator Henderson, and others of St. Louis have a plan for removing the count of the electoral vote to the Supreme Court. It seems to us chimerical. The election was begun under the Constitution as it is, and the verdict is likely to be announced and the President-elect to be inaugurated in accordance with the same requirements.

It was a poor day for roorbacks yesterday. First, Prof. Lowell was going to vote for Tilden, and then he-wasn't. Second, President Grant had declared that the vote of Louisiana ought to be thrown out, and then he-hadn't. Third, Gov. Hayes promised all sorts of strange things, and then be-didn't. These were shortlegged lies, all of them, and they soon got out of breath.

Invested with great power, Prince Bismarck knows how to use it. His recent speech renders it certain that Germany will remain neutral during the pending conflict so long as Russia and Turkey are alone involved. He even disclaims any desire to give counsel unless he meant to support it by force. This manly policy must add largely to the moral influence exercised by Germany on European affairs.

When Congress adjourned last Summer, did anybody doubt that Colorado had been fully admitted as a State into the Union? If Colorado had voted, as the Democrats expected, for their candidate for the Presidency. does anybody suppose there would be any hesitation now as to the admission of the Colorado member in the House? The party which talks about wishing only to carry out the will of the people, and which eagerly There are no set-offs of that sort in honest

its interests, will not need many days in the House to make an exhibition of itself at full length.

President MacMahon has acted wisely in calling upon the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier to form a new ministry. This statesman loyally accepted the Republic, and displayed great energy in exposing the misdeeds of the Imperial Government. He was President of the Chamber of Deputies, and was there elected Senator by both Republican and Monarchist votes. He ought to be able to select colleagues who will disarm the hostility of the Senate to the real

This week the annual examinations take place that form part of the intercollegiate contest. The growth of this system of intellectual competition has been most gratifying to all those who saw in it a method of stimulating scholarly ambition and, in the distant future, a means of enabling sincere students to devote themselves to study alone. On another page will be found an interesting history of the yearly enlargement of the scheme, together with the arrangements for the coming

Among the very earliest on the ground are the constitutional reformers with their carpetbags full of amendments. The man with the biggest bundle is Senator Ingalls of Kansas, who doesn't want to waste time patching the Constitution, but proposes to rip that venerable instrument all to pieces and make a new one. The project won't work. The political agitation has had the good effect not only of reminding people generally of the existence of the Constitution, but of giving them a fresh sense of the far-sighted wisdom with which it

was framed. It may need a little mending,

but it will wear just as well for the next cen-

tury as it has for the last.

Democrats to be proud of.

The Democratic House starts on its homestretch badly. Its refusal to allow members having prima facie title to seats to be sworn in before the election of the Speaker is contrary to precedent and in violation of the dictates of common sense. Its Speaker began badly in making a partisan speech on taking the chair, and as the third officer of the Government at the present time, his allusion to the President was outside of all official decorum. The House went on from bad to worse with its exclusion of the members-elect from Colorado and South Carolina, and the Speaker seems to have followed its example with his

As the naval ordnance report discusses the merits of the most modern inventions for naval warfare, its topics have the charm of novelty. For instance, a revolving cannon is under consideration-a contrivance to fill the gap between the howitzer and the Gatling gun, with the faculty of the latter for repeated or continuous discharges, but firing a stream of one-pound shells instead of bullets. There is nothing very new or satisfactory from the locomotive torpedoes that promise to travel off under water by themselves and to stop, if the operator on shore desires it, under an enemy's vessel. Those delicate devices do not yet work perfectly in all required conditions and under stress of wind and wave. To New-Yorkers perhaps the most important thing in the report is the hope held out that as soon as another place can be found for the surplus powder on Ellis Island, the removal of that dangerous accumulation will take place.

THE LIESU COMPANGAROUS IN CORRECTIONS where the adjournment of the Senate in the face of an agreement to meet with the Republican House and canvass the vote for Governor has given rise to suspicions of danger from an unexpected quarter, lend especial interest to the dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain printed elsewhere. This is a clear account of the difficulties in that State since the United States troops first appeared at the door of the State House, and is designed to correct missioners, were discontinued. = Gen. Hawley | the misrepresentations of Democratic reports. Gov. Chamberlain clears up several important points, among them the facts that the action of the military was taken in pursuance of a regular requisition from him, that it was a State officer who was in charge of the State House, and that the soldiers made no attempt to decide upon the validity of certificates, but acted only when called upon to afford protection against threatened violence. Gov. Chamberlain's letter is necessarily that of a partisan, but it aims to be fair, and will make a deep impression.

> TWO WRONGS DON'T MAKE A RIGHT. One wrong cannot justify another. The disputants over the undecided Presidential question ought, above all things, to bear this in mind. It is not only true as a matter of morals, but absolutely sound as a matter of policy, and especially of political policy. For, a party tempted to do wrong in any of the ways that have been suggested in the course of the widely varied discussion of the current topic, and to justify itself for trickery or sharp practice upon the ground that the opposition has done the same or worse, or contemplates it, opens the door to a succession and progression of fraudulent proceedings, whose logical result is the temporary triumph of the worse party, and whose end is sure to be the country's ruin. The talk of politicians on both sides runs dangerously near the edge of this fatal moral and political blunder. No action of a Republican Returning Board in South Carolina, Florida, or Louisiana can be defended the ground simply that it is no worse than what the Democrats have done in New-York and elsewhere. Tweed and the Tammany Ring and the methods by mour in 1868, may serve to illuminate the history of the Democratic party and as a comranting demagogues who, after enjoying the fruits of Tammany frauds for so many years, which they only suspect on the part of their opponents. These fellows need be a little more modest. In the preliminary hearing in cases of suspected theft it is not becoming in persons recently caught receiving stolen goods to be too clamorous. The record of a party and of its trusted leaders is legitimate matter for consideration in the inquiry as to the character of the party and leaders and the sincerity of their professions. But its lawlessness furnishes no precedent, and affords no justification for wrong doing on the part of the opposition. Nothing done by Democrats in New-York can excuse or palliate any wrong done by Republicans in Louisiana.

other for the establishment of one right has so far come from Republicans, who, taking it for granted before hearing the testimony that there was or would be crookedness of some sort in Louisiana, have set it off against Democratic practices in New-York and elsewhere, and justified it as a policy of retaliation. But within a few days some of the purists in politics, who have, as we believe, prejudged the whole case in Louisiana, and satisfied them-selves that the vote of the State does not honestly belong to Hayes and Wheeler, have come forward with a plan to establish truth and fair dealing by treachery and dishonesty. They say the vote of Louisiana has been fairly given for Tilden, but that he has been cheated out of it by the Returning Board. This, they assert, is so patent a fact as to justify any conscientious Republican elector in any State-say Prof. Lowell of Massachusetts-in easting his vote for Mr. Tilden, or for some other candidate than Gov. Hayes, so that the rascality suspected, not proved, of the Louisiana Returning Board may be defeated of its object. The call has actually been made upon some Republican elector to pursue this course. It is perhaps significant of the difference between the two parties that such an appeal in the supposed interest of truth and fair dealing should be made to Republican electors. It indicates a feeling in the public mind that the representative men of that party may be trusted to consider fairly and conscientiously any proposition to do justice, though at the sacrifice of party success. It is not too much to say that were the situation reversed no such appeal to the instincts of honesty and honor of Democratic electors would be thought of for a moment. Since Mr. Greeley's appeal to Mr. Tilden to prevent the consummation of gross and gigantic frauds was disregarded by the person to whom it was addressed, and derided by the party, there has been no delusion in the public mind on that score. But the present proposition seems to us to involve a strange moral obliquity and perversion of judgment. It certainly needs no argument to prove that such action on the part of a Republican elector would be treachery to the party that elected him. The elector has no discretion in the matter. Whatever may have been the design of the authors of the system of Electoral Colleges, or whatever the practice in the earlier days of the Republic, nothing is more certain than that precedent and usage, which are the unwritten law, as binding as final ruling. Altogether it was not a day for any statute upon the honor of the elector, have limited his functions to the merely formal expression of the will of the voters who elected him. He is simply the trustee of their vote, the instrument by which the expression of their choice is given-nothing more. Under our practice a majority of the voters of a State, who have previously indicated beyond question the precise duty he is to perform, have selected him to act for them in the discharge of that duty, and only that. Nothing could be more strictly defined than the limits of his office, and he cannot exceed them without being guilty of treachery and dishonor.

No judicial quality attaches to the position. There is no office in our whole system of government which is so strictly a trust, with absolute and well-defined limitations, none that so completely debars the exercise of individual judgment in the discharge of its duties. No matter what may or may not be done in other States, what injustice may seem likely think himself able to avert by acting independently-none of these things come within the scope of his inquiry, none of them can affect his action. He holds in his hand the ballot a majority of his fellow-citizens have delegated him to east. They have not commissioned him to inquire as to its effect or judge of its consequences. They have simply appointed him to cast it. He can do no other thing-neither cast another nor refuse to cast that-without treachery to his trust and the violation of the most solemn obligation that can be laid upon the citizen. THE TRIBUNE has maintained from the beginning that the first necessity was an honest count, and that no rule of retaliation nor casuistry of instifying the means by the end would warrant any crooked or unfair dealing. Two wrongs in that matter would not make a right, and certainly the suspicion that wrong has been done in Louisiana or anywhere else would not excuse or palliate the great crime involved in the proposition that some Republican elector should be guilty of treachery to the voters who trusted him, with the purpose of correcting injustice with which he has nothing to do. There is a very general belief among our people that Providence may safely be trusted with the welfare of the nation. It is well enough to remember this, and that even in such a muddle as the present Providence does not need to be reënforced by fraud, falschood, or treachery to establish truth and justice.

THE PEOPLE'S WILL MUST BE OBEYED. We are asked to believe that a Presidential elector will sell himself. What is the difference whether he betrays his trust for money, for office, or for personal or social favor? In either case his act will be infamous. He has accepted a position conferred by the votes of a party. His fellow-citizens, wishing to vote for Mr. Hayes, and thinking the elector an honest man, delegated to him their votes. He has physical power, it is true, to vote for anybody else, and so he has power to rob his neighbor of money handed to him, in reliance upon his integraty, for the payment of a debt to a third person. But it is not possible to conceive a baser or meaner act which they counted in Hoffman and of bad faith than that which some papers, loud gave the electoral vote of New-York to Sey- in their professions of superior virtue, are urging some Republican elector to commit. Can any good cause be served by an act of ment upon the sincerity of that party in its personal dishonor? The men who urge such is equally true of the short, compact, and present high and holy opposition to fraud. It a thing have little conception of the inextins well enough to keep at least so much of guishable scora and contempt with which Democratic history in mind for the benefit of plain citizens hear such a proposal. Even at such a time was said simply and Can any elector, who has been chosen because are pretending to such holy horror of frauds he was deemed an honorable man, stoop to so gross and shameless a betraval of trust?

If: any elector contemplates such an act it is as well to remember that it may be unsuccessful, as it certainly will be dishonorable. Already Democratic managers, whose professions of reform do not prevent them from stealing votes if they can, have caused enough, to defeat the declared will of the people would be sharply disputed. It has already been suggested that, if the Governor of Oregon is a Democrat, the Governor of North Carolina is not. If a vote is stolen by refusal of a certificate in Oregon, it is at least a possibility that certificates may be refused in North Carolina, on the ground that the majority had been ob-

about setting off two wrongs against each is already threatened that the entire vote of Mississippi may be assailed on the ground that terrorism [prevented a fair election, or the entire vote of Kentucky, on the ground that viva voce voting for Presidential electors is illegal and void. Mississippi has been carefully investigated by agents of the National Republican Committee, who have accumulated a mass of testimony not yet made public. Few persons would listen to such testimony as a ground for defeating the popular will, but if it were apparent that the will of the people would be defeated by the knavery of one elector, is it not probable that the Senate would seriously consider a mass of testimony showing that no free and fair election had been held in Mississippi? On technical grounds, the vote in Kentucky is plainly irregular. But fair men would never object to it if the will of the people were to be defeated thereby. Suppose, however, that a technical objection to Kentucky will save the will of the people from defeat by a bribed or treacherous elector, is it clear that the corruption of an elector might not be answered by the exclusion of a State? We do not discuss the propriety of these

steps; we point to them only because, if the duly declared will of the people is to be defeated by fraud, bribery, or betrayal of trust, the intense feeling sure to result is likely to go to extremes on the other side. Moreover, a large body of plain citizens, who will not countenance any act to rob Mr. Tilden of a rightful election, would then begin to doubt whether any technicality whatever might not be employed to defeat fraud. If the legal decision in the disputed Southern States, or either of them, is in favor of Mr. Tilden, an overwhelming public opinion will frown upon any attempt to disturb the result by technical means. Men may differ as to what the decision should have been, but hosts of Republicans will insist that the legal decision, as to what the will of the people in those States really was, must be respected. But there is no room for dispute as to the intention of the people in Massachusetts or Oregon. An attempt to defeat a result thus legally secured by the exclusion, corruption, or defection of an elector, would rouse a spirit of indignation in which many Democrats as well as Republicans would excuse the resort to any technical means for the defeat of such a trick. No doubt prolonged dispute would follow. But in the end, no man can become President whom the Senate will not recognize as legally elected. There are fair-minded men in that body who would not tolerate the "counting "in" of Mr. Hayes by fraud, but there are also fair-minded men who would not tolerate the "counting out" of any candidate by fraud, bribery, or betrayal of trust. On the Democratic side would be only the claim that an elector has a legal, but not an honorable right, to defeat the will of those who have trusted him. On the Republican side, there would be a profound indignation at a breach of faith or an act of corruption designed to

thwart the nation's will. If the result should be determined in favor of Mr. Tilden, by a decision of the constituted authority that a majority of the legal votes had been east for him in either of the disputed States, the Republicans will submit to defeat. No attempt to reverse it by any technical pleaor trick will meet with any countenance. But if the legally declared result is the election of Mr. Hayes, we doubt whether any elector can defeat that result, whether for personal gain, or for hope of office, or by betrayal of his trust for any other motive. Mr. Tilden's friends would then be clearly in the wrong at the outset, and the strong reening aroused would not be restrained by any public sentiment in the resort to technical means for his

THE PRINTERS' MONUMENT.

Four years ago yesterday the people of New-York voluntarily accorded to Mr. Greeley the honors of a public funeral. No official sanction, no elaborate preparation was required, but spontaneously from all ranks and conditions of men came the multitude which followed the philanthropist, the philosopher, and the statesman to his resting place. Yesterday the occasion was simpler, but no one present will admit that it was less impressive. The day was clear, the Winter sky was brilliant; and as the old friends of the journalist gathered once more about his grave. their affectionate memories seemed to bring back for an hour the warmth and color of the departed Summer. Far away the magnificent panorama of the landscape was fitly marked by the towers and roofs of the great city which suggested his "busy life," his tireless industry, and the humanity, toil-worn and troubled, for whose release from conventional impediments he so assiduously worked and thought, and was always writing and printing and speaking. It was fitting that those who knew him best and loved him best should make this pilgrimage to his twice-honored grave. The gathering was large enough to show in how many hearts he is freshly remembered. There were old men, some of them the earliest of his friends, and others whose presence proved that death assuages all resentments. There were those who had labored under his direction, and who can never forget the lessons which he taught them; while of the many hundreds who were there we may safely say that there was not one who did not recall Horace Greeley with a sentiment of affection and regret.

The exercises of the occasion were simple, and in keeping with the character of the man who was thus honored. The poem of Mr. Stedman was of a kind which Mr. Greeley would have liked, nor would he have asked for any higher culogium than that his "life " was made sublime, by service for his brother "creature." A manly, honest elegy, with its sincerity visible in every line, it hardly needed the poetical graces with which it was abundantly supplied. And what is true of the poem vigorous oration of Mr. Bayard Taylor, in which everything proper to be said among thieves there is some sort of honor, earnestly. A noble opportunity was afforded of enforcing the truth that "time swiftly re-"pairs all injustice," and Mr. Taylor well improved it. In some respects the character of Mr. Greeley, so often delineated, has never before been so judiciously presented; and especially may be noted the point that "he under-"stood as few Americans have done the tem-" per and character of the American people." This was the key-note of Mr. Taylor's address. of alarm to disclose the fact that an attempt and the thought affords a test by which the intellect and the achievement of Mr. Greeley may be best tried and found most surely not to be wanting. Thus passed an eccasion exceedingly grati-

fying to all who still cherish Mr. Greeley's memory. It was pleasant to them to see assisting by their presence, not only the young who may so safely in the conduct of life folcrasps at every shadow of a technicality to politics.

Lained by finand. If an elector is bribed, or low his excellent example, but the venerable lawthat will, where it has been hostile to lit must be confessed that most of the talk betrays the trust reposed by the voters, it editor, like Mr. Weed, and the venerable law-

yer, like Mr. Charles O'Conor. It was equally pleasant to see so many men and women of letters improving this opportunity of showing how much they honored one who through native taste and resolute endeavor won a distinguished place within their ranks. Everything tended to show the permanent nature of Mr. Greeley's good name and fame. Death, which dims so summarily so many brilliant reputations, has only rendered his the brighter; and it was the thought of more than one of those who yesterday retraced their way from Greenwood to the city, that this honored memory has passed permanently into history. The printers have shown both good taste and honorable feeling in the erection of this monument; but long after the processes of nature have mellowed the bronze into a soberer antiquity, the life and career of Horace Greeley will afford a shining example, which those who toil intellectually or manually may equally follow with encouragement and profit.

HELP FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

In all of the myriad homes into which THE TRIBUNE enters this morning, there are very few in which the central point of interest is not the one member who does not read THE TRIBUNE, and knows nothing of business, politics, or religion-the baby, the boy, the wonderful wean, the little life which unfolds further and further each day like a miraculous flower. It is he who is well fed and daintily clad, no matter who in the household goes shabby and hungry; he who has the warm corner, the soft bed. It is for him the jaded mother stitches late into the night and builds castles radiant with the glory of her own youth; for him the father gives up his own comfort, success, place in life. There is not one of our readers who has not at this moment in his mind's eye some chubbycheeked, beloved little tyrant born to rule in a happy home.

Outside of these happy homes there are babies and little children just as tender, just as helpless, just as much of a miracle fresh from God's hand. Thousands, tens of thousands of them grow wan and sicken from their birth in the cellars where they belongthe crowded, filthy tenement houses. Instead of a babyhood defended by the care and skill of mothers, nurses, and doctors, they fight with death daily even in their cradles. Their fathers sacrifice no comfort or ambition to them; they know neither comfort nor ambition. It is well if they keep them from starvation by hard work-well if work is to be had at all. Their mothers love them as tenderly, but they are not likely to dream of coming happy years over their pinched and hungry faces; the present years are too breathless, real, and terrible. At no time in the year, perhaps, is the gulf so visible which yawns between these different classes of children as in the Summer, when disease is rife among them all, and the fierce heat and foul air of the cities are certain death to their already weakened bodies. The children of the rich man are carried to mountain or seaside, and the pure air restores them as by magic; so certain is the cure, and so absolutely necessary to life, that there are few children, even of families whose means are greatly straitened, that are allowed to remain in town during the bot months. The children of the very poor do remain, and, as we all know, they are swept into the grave by the thousand weekly.

It entered into the hearts of some good women last year (women, doubtless, with children of their own) to give to these little ones a chance for life. An old mansion at the seaside was fitted up, and destitute sick children taken to it and kept there until health was restored; 1,670 children were thus cared for and saved. The managers propose to make a permanent sanitarium "by the erection of plain, comfortable pavilions at the seaside." They have determined "not to erect a costly 'structure," and promise That "not a dollar of debt shall be incurred, and that every 'penny raised will be applied directly to the "object desired." To raise the requisite funds a fair will be held at the Academy of Music from the 11th to the 16th of December, and they ask for help in money, goods of any description, time, or labor. We do not mean to say a word to urge this cause upon our readers. They need but look in the faces of their own little ones and those of the paupers without their gates. Why should the one be blessed and the other cursed? Both are children of the same Father. He gives us the means to help them, and the day will come when He will require the lives of both at our hands.

PERSONAL.

Trees have just been formally planted at shville University in honor of George Peabody and Paul Viardot, son of that once exquisite inger, Pauline Viardot, is, although only 20 years old, delightful violinist.

Let that race of martyrs called reporters take comfort. There is one man liable to interviews who does not consider them out of place. Lieut, Gen. Sheridan is invariably courteous to members of the guild. Emperor Pedro and Empress Teresa, who

ave now gone to the Hoty Land, left golden opinions behind them in Greece, as everywhere else. The Greeks grew fond of them, and gave the Emperor no end of honorary titles in scientific societies. Baron Alfonse de Rothschild owns Voltaire's

nuff-box, cane, and waistcoat. Princess Czartoryska has the ring Queen Elizabeth gave Essex, and an English gentlemen possesses that found on Scipio Africanus's flurer. Sardou, the dramatist, has just purchased the door of the house in which Corneille lived and died, and which has lately been razed.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale says that he has within six months talked with a highly cultivated merican woman who did not know the difference between a Senator and a Representative in Congress." And he "weat into a public school one day and asked a ques-tion about the battle of the Brandywine, to find that the class had never hear of it, and was only amused by the drollness of the name."

This is what the Baptist clergyman of Boston, G. F. Pentecost, says of the liberal clergy in that city, according to an editorial statement in The Boston Times : "Weil, Murray, and Hale, and Savage, and such men, are able, smart men, but they have no religion. It is not Christianity," rejoined Mr. Pentecost. 'You admit they are able men,' we timidly remarked. 'Yes, they are smart, but Satan is smart.'"

Miss Clara Morris has that excellent thing in woman, a soft, low, and pathetic voice. It has so impressed a correspondent of The Boston Gazette that he writes: "I believe that if Clara Morris should simply say, 'May I trouble you for another piece of that beef-steak? I would burst into tears. There is something in the quality of her voice that unlocks the floodyades, in the slow, peculiar pronunciation she gives to every

The Shah is going to Europe strictly incognito for the Exhibition of 1878. The title by which ilis Majesty is to be known there is the terse and musical one of "Beiglerbeigf i Irán." He is studying French and English, that he may be able to converse without the aid of an interpreter. He has in his palace at Teheran a few rooms in which he has collected some antique articles and modern objects of art, and has thus instituted a

M. de Montyon's Prix de Vertu has this year been turned to particularly good account by the committees of the Institute of France. In all, 28 prizes or medals, of a total value of 19,100 francs, were awarded to persons who have distinguished themselves by acts of courage, charity, or virtue. The first prize of 2,000 francs was awarded to Jean Thial for his courageous devotion during the inundations of the Garonne last year, when he saved the lives of no less than 81 persons.

The Kahn of Khiva is a pleasant person of about eight and twenty, with a merry twinkle in his eye, very unusual among Orientals. He dresses richly, and wears a black astrakhan hat of a sugar-loaf shope. Ho

is, upon occasion, hospitable and friendly, but he has vague notions about the world outside his own dominions. He asked Capt. Burnaby whether Englishmen and Germans are of the same nation; and if the Queen have a subject's head cut off; and he uttered the remarkable statement that China belonged to England. Mme. Engalli, a favorite singer on the operatic stage in Paris, has had a singular history. Box Princess Engalitcheff at Tobolsk, the residence of ber tather, Governor of Siberia, she was early noted for her good looks and determined will, and, being endowed with a splendid voice, she telt herself irresistibly impelled to the stage. Married to a Muscovite gentleman of good fortune, M. Alexéeff, she obtained from him permission to adopt the career she preferred, and as Paris presented greater opportunities than any other city for carrying out her intention she proceeded there and got engaged at the Larique.

There is told in Hartford a story at the expense of a certain humorous writer, name not given, who was so impressed by an amusing aneodote that a Ver-ment farmer had told a friend, that he sent \$50 to the vermonter with the request that he write out the story and send it back, the motive being to issue the story in its original quantiform and as a fresh thing in a new block. In due time back came the story, with the explanation that not "being much at writin" he had got the local editor to "fix it up," and he inclosed the printed copy, cut from the paper.

Mr. C. M. Campbell, member of Parliament and head of the famous firm of Minton & Co., said to his workmen the other day concerning his recent visit to America that he received here nothing but kindness. 'Our American cousins," he said, "taught us some things," and he mentioned especially respect of women and (so far as his observation went) sobriety. He went to the Exhibition at Philadelphia with an anxious spirit, not knowing how soon Minton's might have to shut up, but though American pottery was quite equal in "poining" and general appearance to many English productions, it was a long way belved the best ceramics of England.

Thirty-eight years ago the 19th of November a terrible fire broke out at a convent school for young ladies in the town of Limoges. At the last mo nent it was perceived that one of the pensionnaires had ment it was perceived that one of the pensionnaires mad been left in her room. There appeared to be no hope of saving her, when a handsome girl, with floating locks and disheveled array, rushed through the crowd, crying, "Let me do it." She dished into the flames, and re-appeared carrying the child. A few days afterward Louis Philippe sent the heroine a gold medal, and a cap-tain in the French army who had witnessed her courage asked to be presented to her. That captain is now Presi-dent of the French Republic, and the heroine is his wife.

THE MONUMENT TO GREELEY.

The bust, unvailed yesterday, which has been very carefully and conscientiously modeled by Mr. Calverley, is of colossal size, and cast in the most enduring bronze. It represents Horace Greeley as he appeared during the last three or four years of his life, fresh and alert in all his faculties, in spite of his age and unremitting labors. The likeness is excellent, although from the position of the monument, on a detached knotl, it is rather difficult to find a good point of view. It ought properly to be seen on a level, yet it can only be seen from below, or in a profile, so near as to take away some thing of its character. The expression is that of the cheerful, kindly attention which the friends of Horace Greeley remember so well in his face, while he was hair listening and haif meditating his reply. slight lift of the eyebrows is very characteristic of him, and the modeling of the lips gives that sugges tion of a coming smile which his mouth frequently were in repose. The largeness, fullness, and beautiful symmetry of the head are very accurately reproduced. It is an entirely honest and satisfactory work, and the printers of the country have thus been fortunate in every sense,—in the achievement of their honorable design and the selection of the artist to whom its most important feature has been intrusted. The likeness to the original is most distinct, and the character of the features most apparent, from a point about half-way up the knoll, and little to the right of the approach to the vault The monument is beautifully enframed by trees, and promises to have a fitting background of foliage in Summer time.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The "party of Reform" hopes to succeed by a trick or a breach of trust, but the chances are it will not be able to do either.

It is impossible to find a Democrat who does ot insist that the 22d Joint Rule is still in existence He doesn't know why he thinks so, but he is sure the party needs the law, and that is enough. It is a very profound view.

There seems to be a vigorous attempt to stir up a quarrel between the President and Gov. Hayes. That is the only explanation for the Democratic sensa tions published yesterday, which were promptly ex-ploded before the day was half over.

The still hunt for that missing elector is growing hotter and hotter. Every State from the Athim, and all sorts of inducates are used to induce him to appear. Whatever doubt Republicans may have felt about the proceedings in Louisiana will be in great measure removed by this brazen attempt of the Democrats to cheat the people of inquestioned Republican States of their will. The moral" effect of a victory thus obtained would not be perceptibly great.

There are whispered suspicions that Gen. Butler is contemplating a return to the Democratic fold The rumor has traveled so far as St. Louis, and a Demo crat there was so delighted that he wrote to the General asking him if it were true, and begging, if it were, to tender his congratulations. The sly Benjamin, turning to his well worn Bible, responded with this enigmatical pasage: "There is more joy in Heaven over o repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons." It is cetty difficult to say what this answer means, but if the General should make up his mind to rejoin the Democrats, what pen would be capable of depicting the feelings of the Masachusetts Republicans who have sent him to the House to "strup the rebel brigadiers!"

A curious piece of abortive personal malignity appears in The Boston Times, which signalizes the penits of Congress by a rehash of the Blaine accusations, devoting a page of news and a column or two of editorial to the subject-absolutely without producing a new fact, or presenting a new idea concerning the old ones. If Mr. Blaine's enemies are not satisfied with what happened last Spring when he was last attacked, they We fancy that Mr. Proctor Knott, Mr. Ben Hill, and the rest, need not be in the slightest concern. There is no probability that Mr. Blaine will plead his Senatorial privilege, and if they would like to have him on the floor again, taking care of himself and of them, there is not much reason to doubt that they can be accommodated.—

There has been a good deal of foolish talk because Hayes failed to carry the City of Fremont, in which his home is situated, at the Presidential election. he Cincinnati Conmercial shows how much ground there is for the twaddle: "The majority of Tilden over Hayes in the three wards of that city was 49. The fact is, that Fremont is a Democratic city, and has been in the habit of giving large majorities, but the following figures indicate that with Haves as a candidate those majorities have rapidly approached a vanishing point. The vote of that city for several years was as Wikoff, Republican, 390; Bell, Democrat, 709; Bell's majority, 319. In 1875, Hayes, 511; Allen, 669; Allen's majority, 158. In 1876, Hayes, 579; Tilden, 629; Til-den's majority, 49. Hayes's majority over Tilden in the ward of Hayes's residence was 169. The vote standing, Hayes, 291; Tilden, 121."

It is a curious spectacle to see so thoroughly Southern a journal as The Richmond Whig advising to eration, not only to the Democratic press of the North but also to independent journals, which are supposed to cisely what The Whig does when it says: "It is un reasonable to ask or to expect Gov. Hayes to withdraw his name from further contest until the final action of the Returning Boards and the decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in relation to the electoral vote of that State has been announced. It will be time enough for him then to speak out and decline to become a party to the fraud of counting out Gov, Tilden, if such should be the result, as is so generally anticipated. In advance of their action we cannot see how Gov. Hayes could well assume that his friends are bent upon so ras cally a transaction and condown them before the offense is committed. Once again we bid our friends to be of good heart; we have never doubted the result Grant to the contrary. Tilden is certain to be inaugurated."

Mr. Redfield confesses that the evidence of horrible intimidation in Louisiana is fast overcoming his skepticism on the subject. He writes to The Cincinnati Commercial, under date of Nov. 29: "The Republicans are proving the charges of violence, murder, and intimidation in the five buildozed parishes straight out. The revelations are herrible. It is not worth while to try to deny or cover up the facts, however disgraceful to humanity they may be. Sworn testimony shows that the parishes were carried by murder, assassination, whip-plags, and the establishment of a reign of terror. I have een skeptical as to there having been as much violence and intimidation in the disputed parishes as charged by the Republicans, but I am fast being convinced. The testimony brought out yesterday, and that contained in the sworn statements of other witnesses, who have not yet been before the beard, convinces me that the reign of terror has been equal to that which the Republicans have charged. Here are names, details, and specifications given with startling distinctness. If the men re-ported dead are still alive, where are they! Why are they not brought forward in refutation! The trouble about these stories is that they are mainly true. There was a reign of terror, and the election was carried by murder-ing men for opinion's sake. The testimony and rigid